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Charles E. Anthon

NARRATIVE

OF THE SETTLEMENT OF

GEORGE CHRISTIAN ANTHON

~~2336.55~~

IN AMERICA,

AND OF THE

REMOVAL OF THE FAMILY FROM DETROIT, AND ITS ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW YORK CITY.

BY CHARLES EDWARD ANTHON,

ONE OF HIS GRAND-CHILDREN.

NEW YORK, APRIL, 1872.

A SMALL NUMBER OF COPIES PRINTED FOR THE FAMILY BY THE BRADSTREET PRESS.

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Charles E. Anthon.

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Justin Winsor, Esq.
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Dear Sir,

It gives me pleasure to mail herewith to your address, as a gift to the Library, a copy of the Pamphlet which you have done me the honor to request.

Yours with respect,
Chas. E. Anthon

PREFACE.

A Gentleman of Detroit, engaged in antiquarian researches, applied to the writer for information as to the connection between the family of the latter and that city. The following summary was accordingly drawn up. The loss of a similar one which, in times gone by, had been communicated to an applicant under somewhat like circumstances, without any use being made of it by its recipient or any copy kept by the compiler, led to the plan of printing the present Document in a few impressions, with a view to its preservation, and also its correction and enlargement both at Detroit and at New York.

To preclude any other than a wilful misconception of the motives which have induced the adoption of this course, let it be understood that they are, on the one hand, the desire to save the labor of copying; and, on the other, these three purposes: first, that the Document may serve as a memorandum to the lineal descen-

dants of George Christian Anthon in regard to the American founder of their family; secondly, that it may be furnished to members of collateral families, of the Navarre kindred, who may desire to complete their pedigrees; and thirdly, that local historians, antiquarians, and genealogists may be supplied at once and without trouble, when inquiring, of either lineal members or collateral relatives, for records, reminiscences, and traditions relating to the beginning of the Anthon family in America.

NARRATIVE.

GEORGE CHRISTIAN ANTHON was born Aug. 25, 1734, at Salzungen, in the Duchy of Saxe-Meiningen. His grandfather, John Caspar Anthon, back of whom my knowledge of that side of the family does not extend, is recorded in the Register of Births and Baptisms of the town of Salzungen, to have been President of the Town Council (Rathsmeister). His father, John Michael, son of John Caspar, died 1738, at the age of 39, being a clergyman and Fourth Teacher (Collega IV Scholæ) in the Town School for Boys at Salzungen. John Michael married, Oct. 23, 1731, Dorothea Rosina Louisa, daughter of John Theophilus Cramer, Pastor at Unterella, and she was the mother of the chief subject of this notice.

After the death of the father of George Christian, his mother married John Gottlieb Baumhart, a surgeon of Salzungen. George accordingly studied Medicine, first, at his native place, afterwards at Gerstungen, under Dr. Mackel. In 1750 he passed an examination before the medical authorities in Eisenach; and in 1754 quitted Germany, as it proved, never to return. Seeking his fortune abroad, he repaired at the age of twenty, to Amsterdam, and there, having passed a second examination, before the College of Surgeons in that city, he engaged himself

as surgeon in the Dutch West India trade. Having safely made one voyage of this nature, to Surinam and back, in the "Vrouw Anna", the vessel was less fortunate on her return to America. She was, when bound again for Surinam, captured near Port-au-Prince, by a British privateer from New York, and carried into that port and condemned. Thus, in the latter part of 1757, we find this young man of twenty-three placed friendless in a new and strange country, with no reliance except his principles and no resource but his profession. In this latter respect his usefulness seems to have been at once recognized, for, having served as assistant surgeon in the General Military Hospital at Albany in 1758, he was, when it was broken up in that year, appointed assistant surgeon to the First Battalion, 60th Regiment, Royal Americans.* The only Commission which he appears to have held in the British Army, at least the only one in my possession, is dated Albany, June 25th, 1761, signed by the Commander in Chief, Sir Jeffery Amherst, and appoints him "Surgeon's Mate to His Majesty's Hospital in North America". The chief incidents of Dr. Anthon's life, from his first going to Detroit in 1760 to his final removal to New York in 1786, are known from a document in my possession, written by my father from his dictation. In 1760, he was detached with the party which, under Major Rogers, took possession of Detroit, Nov. 29. His first residence there extended from 1760 to 1764. During this time he was the sole medical officer of the post, for "navy and army" in his own words, and also "to the Indians", as appears from an

* For the organization and composition of this Regiment, which comprised four battalions of one thousand men each, See Parkman's Conspiracy of Pontiac, p. 354, and note.

order, in my possession, for his pay in that capacity, drawn Oct. 4, 1763, on Geo. Croghan, Esq., Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs. In 1764 he returned to New York, with Col. Gladwin, at the close of Pontiac's siege. In the course of it a little incident occurred, which is matter of family tradition. Dr. Anthon, living at the time in the Government House, which afterwards became his private residence, desiring on one occasion to have a look at the enemy, climbed up into an old pear-tree which grew near by. The Indians thereupon began to fire at him with rifles, so that he was in great danger, and Gladwin, being unwilling to lose his medicine-man, thought proper to create a diversion by making a sortie, so saving in all probability, the doctor's life. When my uncle, Prof. Charles Anthon, was at Detroit, in 1826, he was presented with some leaves from this tree which was then still standing. In 1765, Dr. Anthon received, from Sir William Johnson, another appointment as "surgeon for the Indians", and accompanied Johnson's deputy, Col. Croghan, on his expedition to the Illinois country.* Taken prisoner with the survivors of the surprise of June 8, below the mouth of the Wabash, by the Kiccapoos, he was led with the rest, to the Indian village of Ouattonon, and afterwards on foot the whole way to Detroit, where he was at length released after a general Council between Croghan and the tribes. He was a captive almost three months, and used, in after days, to tell his children of the avidity with which he ate the giblets and other refuse which the Indians, while devouring their repasts, would occasionally fling to him. The Doctor now returned to New York a second time, but in 1767 once more went to Detroit,

* Narrated in Parkman, pp. 539–559.

which now became his place of residence till after the War of Independence. Again on this occasion he speaks of himself as surgeon to the Indians, but also says that he was afterwards "appointed, by Gen. Haldiman, surgeon of the Garrison". Although, in a letter in my possession, to Dr. Anthon, from Henry Hope, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec, dated Sep. 3, 1786, the latter says that a warrant is lodged with the Paymaster General for the amount of pay due the doctor "as surgeon to the Garrison of Detroit", to Aug. 4, 1786, when he resigned and was succeeded by Mr. Harphy, yet the Lieut. Governor finds him entitled to a grant of land in Canada only as "Surgeon's Mate to the General Hospital reduced at the conclusion of the late War with America", and I can discover no other Commission than the one which I have mentioned, from Amherst, June 25, 1761, giving him that rank.

Whatever may have been his grade in the British army, Dr. Anthon practised his profession at Detroit in three capacities, as surgeon to the Garrison, as surgeon to the Indians, and as physician to the inhabitants of the town. During the War of Independence, Detroit, as the centre of the operations of the English against the insurgents, from the North-West, became a frequented and stirring place. Its history, at that time, is to be found in "The North-West during the Revolution", an address before the Historical Society of Wisconsin, Jan. 31, 1871, by Hon. Chas. I. Walker, of Detroit. That author also shows that it was a scene of much festivity and elegant gaiety, particularly at the moment of organizing an expedition against the frontier colonists, which was carried into effect without success, in the spring and summer of 1780. In a

letter by Mr. Walker, dated Oct. 20, 1871, now before me, he remarks in regard to Dr. Anthon's social position: "I have an old account-book kept here in 1780, in which are charged the usual articles of family wear and consumption; and among other items indicating a fair income is a cask of Madeira wine at 40/ a gallon. He was at the same time credited £84 for medical services among the Indians". It would be wrong to infer from this provision of wine that the doctor's habits were of a convivial character. He was, on the contrary, while in New York, almost abstinent in that respect, restricting himself, strangely enough, to one glass of wine weekly, which he was wont to take on Sunday after attending church. He was however addicted to snuff, which he indulged in profusely when occupied with serious cases of illness.

In the course of his last and long-continued sojourn in Detroit, Dr. Anthon was twice married, and each time to a lady of the family of Navarre, his second wife being niece to his first. Two records, in his own writing, one in English, the other in French, form my sources of information, down to his death, for marriages, births and deaths in his own immediate household; but as to the family of Navarre, my knowledge is incomplete and partly conjectural, and it needs to be supplemented and corrected, in Canada and in Detroit.

On the 13th of August, 1770, Dr. Anthon was married to Mariana Navarre, at Detroit, by Chaplain Turring, of the 53d Regiment. Mariana Anthon, who was born at Detroit Oct. 14, 1737, died Oct. 8, 1773, leaving no child by this marriage. She was, in my opinion, the daughter of Robert Navarre, and grand-daughter of a first Robert, whom I find described in the

following words*: "Robert de Navarre came to America in 1682, landed at Quebec in Lower Canada. He was of a noble French family, a man of extensive erudition, was appointed under the French government sub-délégué and notaire-royal at Detroit on the first settlement of the colony. He married Mde Barrois". I learned from an aunt, daughter of G. C. Anthon, that his first wife Mariana was, at the time of her second marriage, the widow Saint Martin, and that by her first marriage she had a son called Saint Martin Saint Martin, who died early in life, and two daughters: Archange, who married a Mr. Mackintosh; and Finon, who married a Mr. Fry.

On the 18th of July, 1778, Dr. Anthon was married at Detroit, by Governor Hamilton, to Geneviève Jadot, who was born at Detroit, May 20, 1763, a few days only after the commencement of Pontiac's siege. She was therefore a little past fifteen, while the Doctor had almost reached the mature age of forty-four. She was indeed quite a child at the time, and it was related among the family stories, that her husband had, in the first days of their married life, some trouble to induce her to give up her doll. This want of proportion in years was however justified by the fact that she was the orphan niece of the doctor's first wife, and, as such, an inmate of his household and now left unprotected. Geneviève Jadot was the daughter of a sister of Mariana Navarre (Saint Martin, Anthon) and of Major (commonly called in our family, colonel) Jadot. I do not know his first name: according to my grandfather's words,

* In a manuscript copied from "The Cabinet" of 1830, a scarce periodical publication issued at New York, 1829–31. I have not followed this manuscript where it asserts that Geneviève Jadot was the *daughter* of the widow Saint Martin; or when it calls Mariana Anthon the daughter of the *first* Robert Navarre.

dictated to my father, "he was born in Lorraine, near Alsace, was Major in the Militia, sent to the Indians at the Miami with presents and killed". Information in regard to the date and circumstances of his death is not in the possession of the family, but could perhaps be obtained at Detroit.* That he was still living in the autumn of 1764 I should infer from Parkman's Pontiac, p. 526, n. He is there called Mr. *Jadeau*, and the connection shows that he was one of those Frenchmen, who, after taking the oath of allegiance to the British, remained faithful to them. Such too was the case with Messrs. Navarre and Saint Martin.

An Indian Grant† to Robert Navarre, in which he is designated as "Robiere fils de l'Ecrivain", is in accordance with the view here taken that Robert, the father of Mariana, whom I assume to be the Robert, or "Robiere", of the Grant, was the son of the "notaire-royal". The mention of this document leads me to the subject of Dr. Anthon's property in Detroit. It is the constant family-tradition that he lived in the "old Government-House", and that there my father, John Anthon, was born. My uncle, Prof. Charles Anthon, who, in August, 1826, visited the house, then occupied by Governor Cass, wrote of it at that time as "a plain, gray wooden building, in a very antiquated style". He remarks that it was the best house in Detroit in its time, and "the residence of the early *French* governors". He also speaks of himself while in this house, of

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*His fate was related to Prof. Chas. Anthon at Detroit in 1826, in the words: "A Colonel in the French service, he commanded Fort Wayne, and was killed by the savages when they stormed the place".

† Lanman's History of Michigan, N. Y., 1839. App. pp. 339–40.

which, by the way, he made at the time two rough sketches, now in my possession, as being "under the ancient roof of the St. Martins". I am hence induced to believe that this building, having been perhaps the residence of the French governors, as it was afterwards of the English, then became a private dwelling of the St. Martin family and passed into Dr. Anthon's possession through his marriage with the widow. But all this conjecture requires verification, and it is at least certain that the Doctor, when he finally settled at New York, retained no property at Detroit.

In 1786, after the close of the War of Independence, but before the surrender of Detroit to the United States, Doctor Anthon, with much judgment and foresight, removed permanently to New York. He journeyed by way of Montreal, with his wife and three children. A letter, written not long after his arrival at his destination, is not without interest, and I give it verbatim:

"New york 24th Febr 1787—

Dr Sir

Your favor Novembr last came only to hand a few Days ago; We are glad to hear you and your familie are well, we arrived here 4th Octobr and a few Days after my Familie had recoverd from their travelling fatigue I inoculated them for the small Pox; Mrs Anthon & the second Boy had them exceedingly favorable, but the aeltest Boy, the little Girl, & my Panie Whench* had them very severe, whoever they got all safe over it, and are not disfigured.

I hired at my Arrival a House in Wall Street at an Extravagant Rent, for £70: besides the Taxes to the 1 May, & glad to

* This expression, denoting a Pawnee slave-woman, is fully explained by a note in Parkman's Conspiracy of Pontiac, p. 300, on the words "a Pani woman, a slave", &c.

get it, as Houses ware very difficult to be got at that time; but now I have hired one near Oswego Market in Dye Street for less than half that sum, and a much pleasanter situation. I have been this Winter to see a Farm for sale, near New Rochelle, it contains 350 Acres with a very good House & several other Buildings, but the Demand is £4400 and will require about £1000 or 1200 more to put it in proper Order, besides there is no School for my Children & I believe very indifferent Society. I am there fore determined to remain for some time in the City, untill some more convenient place may offer.

We have been offten at Mr Lawrences, & have received many civilities from them & Mr Embree's. We are much obliged to your Introducing us to those worthy people. Mrs Anthon is very fond of Mrs Schieffelin's sisters.

Our frend Governor Hamilton is appointed Governor for Cape Breton with £500 sterl pr an. Mr Alexr Macomb received some time ago a Letter from him, acquainting him that he would embark this spring for his Government. for further News give me Leave to refer you to St Martin*, you will find him intelligent, as he has been very inquisitive during his stay here about Local & foreign News. Mrs Anthon joyns with me in best respects to you and Mrs Schieffelin and belive me that I am with great regard

Dr Sir

your Sincere frind and

Obet humble Servant

GEORGE ANTHON.

Lieut Schieffelin.

This letter illustrates Dr. Anthon's anxiety for the education of his children; and his care was amply justified in the eminence attained by three of his sons, all graduates of Columbia College, N. Y. From the house in Dey street he removed to

* Probably the step-son of the writer, who has been mentioned before, and appears, from the tenor of this letter (which is without direction, as to place) to have been at the time on a visit to New York from Detroit.

Broad street, occupying, according to the Directory, the house No. 6 in the years 1789–1793. From 1794 to his death, which occurred on Friday, Dec. 22, 1815, in his 82d year, his dwelling was No. 11 Broad street, on the east side, a short distance from Wall. It was his own property, a modest two story edifice of yellow brick, provided with an ample porch, where it was his delight to sit and converse with neighbors of his own age. Such reminiscences as have been preserved in regard to his person and character may be here introduced. Born in the vicinity of Mihla, the home of Luther's family, he had features and a general facial mould not unlike those of the old reformer, and indicating an origin from the same Thuringian Saxon race. This massiveness and severity of countenance are however, in Dr. Anthon's portrait (taken originally in water-colors by Martin, but twice copied in oil by Waldo, all three pictures being now in the possession of the family) relieved by a mild and sympathetic expression of the eyes. With these external traits the inward man was in exact concordance. Habitually stern in manner, he was nevertheless remarkable for affection and tenderness towards his family, attention and kindness to his patients, and benevolence in regard to the community during seasons of trial. Both professionally and socially he maintained an eminently respectable position. In 1802 we find him elected, in conjunction with some of the most prominent citizens, one of the "thirteen Governors of the New York Lying-in-Hospital*"; and from 1796 to 1815 he was one of the Trustees of Columbia College. In 1789 he was affiliated in the Holland Lodge of Masons, and the records of the Order show that he was then

* *Evening Post*, July 12, 1802.

Past Master of some other lodge not in New York. A silver medal or "jewel", once belonging to him, now in the possession of John H. Anthon, also proves by its devices that he was a "mark-master" mason. I have myself heard him cited, by the late Joseph Mather Smith, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., in a public lecture, as one of the most distinguished advocates of the non-contagious nature of Yellow Fever. Of any medical publications of his I have however no knowledge. His refraining therefrom may be easily accounted for through that somewhat imperfect command of written English which is apparent in the letter above quoted. His knowledge of French seems, on similar evidence, to have been of the same degree. He spoke English, on the other hand, fluently and without accent. For his vernacular German, which he of course perfectly possessed, there was but little field in the New York of his day. His name was commonly, if not generally, pronounced in the German manner, with the *h* silent. It is however written with the *h*, correctly and in accordance with ancient usage. It is indeed found in the Salzungen Register, and in the private Family Record kept by Archdeacon Walch in the same town, without that letter, but this is a modern spelling. Identical with the personal name "Anthony", its old-fashioned, correct, orthography is exemplified on coins in my possession, for instance, a broad Brunswick dollar of 1706, bearing as legend, "D: G: Anthon Ulrich Dux Br: & Lu:".

Dr. Anthon attended, first the old German Lutheran church "in the Swamp", and afterwards the French Protestant Episcopal church "du Saint Esprit", in Nassau street. In the yard

attached to the latter his remains were interred, and afterwards those of his second wife; but on the sale and demolition of the edifice they were removed to a vault which has thenceforth been the family burial place, in St. Mark's churchyard, corner of Second Avenue and Tenth St.

Doctor Anthon never became wealthy. Living liberally, and having no other dependence than his profession, he left an estate of not over fifteen thousand dollars. There is a tradition among his descendants that he once hazarded a large sum in a China voyage, an investment which proved a total loss.

Geneviève (Jadot) Anthon (whose date and place of birth have already been given) died at New York, April 16, 1821. She is remembered as in person a decided brunette, of medium stature and a frame inclined to thinness, with bright black eyes, and jet-black hair never tinged with gray. It is a subject of regret that no portrait of her was ever taken. It does not appear however that she was particularly remarkable for beauty any more than for extraordinary mental endowments. She spoke English with a noticeable French accent. If, as is represented, the first Robert Navarre was "a man of extensive erudition", she may have inherited from him and transmitted to her sons a peculiar intellectual susceptibility which was latent in herself, but it is more probable that they derived this from their German than from their French ancestry. In her early youth, Mrs. Anthon took her part in the gaieties of the garrison at Detroit: but it is a family story that a severe injury of the knee received through incautiously kneeling on the hearth-stone to break sugar for the hasty tea of a party of friends proceeding to one of these balls, caused her long-

continued suffering, and soon put an end to such recreation. In New York, Mrs. Anthon's character was that of a good wife, mother and housekeeper. She was in fact devoted to her husband and children ; and a strong sense of family respectability, which in her was a marked trait, led her to be always on the alert to maintain the consideration to which she thought him and them entitled. She mingled with the society of that time, chiefly through an interchange of the tea-parties then customary. On these or other more ceremonious occasions, her manner of dress was that of the ladies around her, while her husband, who in his ordinary attire was, it must be confessed, rather negligent, appeared arrayed in the mode then already obsolete, of knee-breeches, silk stockings, shoes with buckles, and luxuriantly ruffled shirt, presenting altogether a striking likeness to some incarnation of the old regime.

During the visitation of Yellow Fever which afflicted the city of New York in 1798, alarming and widely fatal as it was, Dr. Anthon, true to his professional theory of non-contagion, as well as to his sense of duty and his kindly nature, did not accompany the mass of well-to-do inhabitants in their flight, but remained manfully at his ordinary dwelling. Hence he daily went forth to visit the sick, who were mostly destitute also, taking no other precaution than the entire change and purification of his garments on his return home. While he was thus engaged abroad, his faithful and courageous wife was occupied in preparing soup and other necessary and comforting supplies for the sufferers, and these articles were then distributed among the needy by George and John, the two elder sons, who though still but boys, were yet entrusted with this duty, and did not

shrink from its danger. The whole family, it is satisfactory to add, escaped infection, with the exception of John, who had a slight attack of the pestilence, from which he easily recovered.

The three children born at Detroit, and brought thence to New York by their parents in 1786, were George, John, and Dorothea Louisa. George was born May 24, 1781, and baptized, as his father's French record notes, "pr. Mr. Williams, juge". He died, unmarried, Jan. 1, 1865. At one time a lieutenant in the United States navy, he is understood to have commanded a gun-boat in the war of 1812–15, and was always thereafter entitled "Captain". During the latter half of his life he was disabled bodily; and his infirmities so increased that during the last twenty years he was entirely confined to his room. He was, like his father, a member of Holland lodge, the date of his initiation being 1803. Nothing definite is known about his earlier history, and he is only mentioned here as an important family-link between Detroit and New York. Dorothea Louisa, born Jan. 28, 1786, ("appellée apres sa Gr. mere. Batis: pr. Mr. Veizeburger Miss^{n} Moravien Detroit" says the French record) died at New York, Aug. 14, 1787. Before however we pass to the third of these children, John, who with two younger brothers born at New York, Henry and Charles, gained in that city his part of a joint distinction which gives these researches any general interest that they may possess, it is proper to mention that the sole surviving child, at this moment (April 1, 1872) of George Christian Anthon and Geneviève Jadot is Louisa, born at New York, May 31, 1793, unmarried.

John Anthon, born at Detroit, May 14, 1784 (Batissé p.

Juge Williams, appellé apres son Gr. pere), died at New York, March 5, 1863, one of the most eminent lawyers in the latter city. He was, at the time of his death, President of the N. Y. Law Institute; and, in a printed Address delivered before it on that occasion, Mr. Gerard commemorates his extraordinary ability and industry. He was the chief practitioner in the Superior Court during the first years of its existence, author of several valuable legal works, deeply interested withal in general literature and culture, and in every private relation exemplary and amiable.

Rev. Henry Anthon was born at New York, March 11, 1795, and died there Jan. 5, 1861. When he went to his rest he had been for a quarter of a century Rector of the ancient parish known as "St. Mark's in the Bowery". As a devoted and faithful minister of the Protestant Episcopal denomination, and a sound and learned theologian in its "Low-Church" branch, he was an object of respect and affection to a wide circle of friends. A zealous worker in the business of his calling, he exhibited therein the family trait of superiority of intellect combined with love for labor; and a missionary-church, to establish which had been his earnest endeavor, being just completed at the moment of his decease, was called after his name and will long preserve his memory in the city where he preached the Gospel in what he deemed its purity.

Prof. Charles Anthon was born at New York, Nov. 19, 1797, and died there, unmarried, July 29, 1867. Beyond dispute the most accomplished Greek and Latin scholar whom America has yet produced, he was a man of decided and incisive character. Some details as to his career may be found in the printed

"Commemorative Discourse" thereon by Prof. Drisler; and similar particulars of his brother Henry's life are contained in the printed memoir by bishop Eastburn, and funeral sermon by Dr. Tyng.

The scope of this paper does not however call for any minute account of either of these three distinguished and useful men. Neither does it require any mention of the other children of Dr. George C. Anthon, or of those of his sons John and Henry, except that these two lines maintain at the present time their respectable standing in New York.

It may be said, in conclusion, that this history of the establishment of a family in the New World seems to have not only an antiquarian but an ethnological interest. We here see three brothers, of Franco-German blood, with no puritan or other English admixture, highly endowed yet "patient of toil", not aiming at wealth, or political distinction, yet, under the influence of American institutions and surroundings, achieving, by somewhat exceptional paths, a very considerable degree of success and reputation, and leaving to their descendants an honorable name.

APPENDIX.

I.

Children of George Christian Anthon, b. Salzungen, Aug. 25, 1734; d. New York, Dec. 22, 1815, and Geneviève Jadot, b. Detroit, May 20, 1763; d. New York, April 16, 1821.

1. George, b. Detroit, May 24, 1781; d. New York, Jan. 1, 1865.
2. William, b. Detroit, Sept. 17, 1782; d. Detroit, Dec. 13, 1785.
3. John, b. Detroit, May 14, 1784; d. New York, March 5, 1863.
4. Dorothea Louisa, b. Detroit, Jan. 28, 1786; d. New York, Aug. 14, 1787.
5. Catharina, b. New York, Nov. 30, 1787; d. New York, Sept. 18, 1789.
6. Jane, b. New York, May 22, 1791; d. New York, Oct. 13, 1859.
7. Louisa, b. New York, May 31, 1793.
8. Henry, b. New York, March 11, 1795; d. New York, Jan. 5, 1861.
9. Charles, b. New York, Nov. 19, 1797; d. New York, July 29, 1867.
10. William, b. New York, Nov. 8, 1799; d. Hudson, Nov. 26, 1831.
11. Maria, b. New York, Nov. 9, 1801; d. New York, Aug. 24, 1803.
12. Edward, b. New York, April 23, 1805; d. New York, July 26, 1830.

II.

The Macomb Family.

The family of Macomb is collateral with that of Anthon, in so far as they descend on the female side from sisters belonging to that of Navarre. Catharine (Navarre) Macomb was both sister of Mariana

(Navarre) Saint Martin, Doctor Geo. C. Anthon's first wife, and aunt of Geneviève Jadot, his second wife. The subjoined imperfect genealogy of the MACOMB family was mainly drawn up in 1857 by Anne (Macomb) Wilson, daughter of Alexander Macomb and of Catharine Navarre, above-named; and it at least indicates the directions in which this pedigree is to be explored.

JOHN GORDON MACOMB came to America from Ireland in 1755, and settled at Albany N. Y. He brought with him two sons, Alexander and William, and one daughter, Anne, who married Col. Francis von Pfister, of the British army, killed at the battle of Bennington in 1777.

ALEXANDER MACOMB*, b. 1750; d. Georgetown, D. C., 1831: married CATHARINE NAVARRE, b. 1757; d. New York, Nov. 1789, leaving ten children, viz.:

1. JOHN NAVARRE MACOMB md. CHRISTINA LIVINGSTON.
2. ANNE, d. aged 12.
3. CATHARINE, d. aged 25.
4. JANE, md. Robert Kennedy†, d. Nov. 5, 1843, third son of Archibald Kennedy (capt. R. N., 11th Earl of Cassilis) and of Anne, dr. of John Watts, Esq., of New York.
5. WILLIAM, d. Trinidad de Cuba; a bachelor.
6. SARAH, md. Arent Schuyler De Peyster.
7. ALEXANDER, b. Detroit, April 3, 1782, d. Washington, D. C., June 25, 1841; Major-General, Commander-in-chief U. S. Army; md. (1) his cousin Catharine Macomb.
8. ROBERT, md. Mary Cornell Pell.
9. MARIA FRANCES, d. aged 5.
10. ANNE, md. William Wilson, of London, Eng., who d. New York, 1829.

* Some information in regard to the great land-speculations of Alexander Macomb may be found in Hough's "History of Lewis County", pp. 21–24.

† His children by this marriage, and the details of his own descent, may be found in Burke's "Dictionary of the Peerage and Baronetage", Art. "Ailsa".

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